

REPORT OF NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 19th February 1887.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahammadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....
4	"Kasipore Nibási"	Kasipore, Burrisal	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
5	"Ave Maria"	Calcutta	.....
6	"Purva Darpan"	Chittagong	700	
7	"Silchar"	Silchar, Assam	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
8	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta	700	14th February 1887.
9	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	11th ditto.
10	"Arya Pratibhá"	Halishahar	.....
11	"Bangabási"	Calcutta	20,000	12th ditto.
12	"Bhāratbási"	Ditto	3,000	5th ditto.
13	"Bhārat Mihir"	Ditto	2,500	
14	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	8th ditto.
15	"Chāruvārtā"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	
16	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca	450	13th ditto.
17	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	11th ditto.
18	"Garib"	Dacca	.....	9th ditto.
19	"Grambási"	Uluberia	.....	12th ditto.
20	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	9th ditto.
21	"Murshidābād Patriká"	Berhampore	508	
22	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....
23	"Nava Medini"	Midnapore	.....
24	"Navavibhākar Sādhāranī"	Calcutta	1,000	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly—concluded.</i>				
25	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	450	5th February 1887.
26	"Prajā Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	
27	"Pratikār"	Berhampore	600	4th ditto.
28	"Pūrva Bangabāsī"	Noakholly	.....
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore	205	10th ditto.
30	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	9th ditto.
31	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	11th ditto.
32	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	12th ditto.
33	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	
34	"Sāraswat Patra"	Dacca	400	
35	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs.	1,000	14th ditto.
36	"Srimanta Saudagār"	Calcutta	.....	14th ditto.
37	"Sulabha Samāchār and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000	
38	"Surabhi and Patākā"	Ditto	700	10th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
39	"Dainik"	Calcutta	7,000	13th to 15th and 17th February 1887.
40	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Ditto	200	10th to 16th and 19th ditto.
41	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	15th to 17th February 1887.
42	"Samachār Chandrikā"	Ditto	625	
43	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	.....	14th February 1887.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
45	"Kshatriya Pratikā"	Patna	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Aryāvarta"	Calcutta	.....	8th ditto.
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
48	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	10th ditto.
49	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto	500	
50	"Uchit Baktā"	Ditto	4,500	
51	"Hindi Samāchār"	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Calcutta	250	
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	150	
55	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
56	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
57	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	11th, 14th, and 15th February 1887.
URIA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
58	"Taraka and Subhavartā"	Cuttack	.....
59	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
60	"Utkal Dīpikā"	Cuttack	200	5th February 1887.
61	"Balasore Samvad Vāhikā"	Balasore	205	
62	"Sanskarak"	Cuttack	200	10th ditto.
63	"Navasamvād"	Ditto	.....	16th ditto.

I—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Bharatbási*, of the 5th February, referring to the endeavour which China is making to break the Tientsin treaty, says that she is yet in a backward condition as regards military strength and the resources of civilization, and will consequently suffer if she engages in war with England or any other European power.

BHARATBASÍ,
Feb. 5th, 1887.

2. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 8th February, referring to the proposal of the *Saturday Review* that Mr. Macaulay should be again sent to Thibet

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Feb. 8th, 1887.

The Thibet Mission. with more troops and a few guns, remarks that it was undoubtedly humiliating to the English that their first Mission to that country was checked by the Lamas. But did not the English themselves court that humiliation? And the chance of their meeting with still greater humiliation will be very strong in the event of their sending another Mission. The whole trade of Thibet is in the hands of the Nepalese, and if English merchants go to that country by way of Darjeeling, Nepal would be sure to take offence; and if they go to Thibet directly, they are sure to come into collision with the Thibetans, and such collision may lead to misunderstandings with China. Now in view of the present complications in Burmah, collision with China is certainly not desirable. The whole expenses of the Burmese war are being paid by India, and the cost of a war with Thibet must be also paid by her. They that advocate a warlike policy are not therefore friends but enemies of England.

3. The *Sahachar*, of the 9th February, says that the Government of India acted very unwisely in sending the Thibet Mission, and Lord Dufferin was praised for recalling that Mission. Lord Dufferin should be warned against a repetition of the error. China will strongly oppose the admission of the English into Thibet. If she does not oppose such admission openly, she will do so secretly, and she will also create disturbances in Bhamo and Burmah. There can be no doubt but that the inhabitants of Thibet will also strongly oppose the entry of the English into their country.

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 9th, 1887.

4. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 10th February, referring to a letter from Maharajah Dhuleep Singh in the *Beaver*, a newspaper published in Chandernagore, remarks that the Maharajah does not consider that the consent taken from him to the annexation of the Punjab by the English has any validity, and that he is still the lawful sovereign of the Sikhs. Such being the case, the British Government ought to satisfy the Maharajah by conceding his demands.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Feb. 10th, 1887.

5. The *Bangabási*, of the 12th February, referring to the notice in the *Pioneer* of the recent attack on certain English outposts by Kukis, remarks that the *Pioneer's* manner of noticing the subject makes it apprehend that this act of the Kukis may furnish the Government with a pretext for depriving the Raja of Manipur of his independence.

BANGABASI,
Feb. 12th, 1887.

6. The same paper, referring to the intelligence received regarding Russian movements near Afghanistan, says that it became apparent the very day on which the English Boundary Commissioners, unable to check the progress of Russia, left Afghanistan in her grasp, and on which, through Russian pressure, they felt compelled to come away, leaving some debatable territories behind them, that a collision between the two nations was not very distant.

BANGABASI.

DAINIK,
Feb. 13th, 1887.

7. The *Dainik*, of the 13th February, says that the members of the Boundary Commission have returned in triumph, but the question of the possession of Khamsaima still remains undecided, and there is no probability of its being decided at all. Both Colonel Ridgeway and M. Lessar are enjoying the comforts of repose. Everybody else is enjoying ease: India alone is suffering.

DAINIK.

8. The same paper observes sarcastically that the proposal which has been recommends, regarding the annexation of Manipur, is not a bad one. The Kukis are, indeed, a turbulent race. But it is easy to annex Manipur. The English are hard upon the weak alone.

DAINIK.

9. The same paper says that, although English papers are announcing partial establishment of peace in Burmah, news has been received that an English Captain has been killed by Burmese dacoits. Disturbances created by the Burmese dacoits. Additional police forces are being also imported from the Punjab. BoSoway is the chief terror of the English Government in Burmah. Deceived by false hope and by Burmese guile, the English are being ruined in Burmah.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

SAMAYA,
Feb. 11th, 1887.

10. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 11th February, says that the weapons with which the policemen of Garbetta equipped themselves on the occasion of their recent parade before the Inspector of Police were borrowed by them from others. Ought not the Government to supply arms to those who have often to travel alone through forests?

SAMAYA.

11. Another correspondent of the same paper, referring to the proposal regarding the removal of the Sonarpore thana to Rajpore, and the abolition of the police outpost at the last-mentioned place, says that the people of the locality will suffer great inconvenience if this proposal is carried into effect. When crime is so prevalent, in spite of the existence of a thana and an outpost at a distance of two miles from each other, it is difficult to see how peace can be preserved in the locality under the proposed arrangement. Low people live all in and around Sonarpore, and it is not to be expected that they will abstain from crime when the thana will be removed from their vicinity. It is hoped that the Inspector-General of Police will take no action in this matter except after careful consideration.

DAINIK,
Feb. 14th, 1887.

12. The *Dainik*, of the 14th February, in noticing the communication of a correspondent to the effect that people were roughly handled by the police on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at the Bethune Girls' School, says that such things will not cease to happen so long as educated and respectable police officers are not set to watch raw English policemen and rude and ignorant up-country constables on such occasions. Rude behaviour of police officers towards people.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

PRATIKAR,
Feb. 4th, 1887.

13. The *Pratikar*, of the 4th February, approves of the intention of Government to include thana Hariharpara within the jurisdiction of the Azimganj Munsifi. It is to be regretted, however, that the District Judge contemplates removing the Munsif's Court from The Azimganj Munsifi and the District Judge.

Azimganj to Bhagirathpore on the ground that people coming to Azimganj from distant places have often to suffer inconvenience from want of food and lodging. The Judge should, however, enquire into the truth of such statements. There is absolutely no truth in the representation that Azimganj cannot supply sufficient accommodation. As regards Bhagirathpore, it should be stated that the place remains under water during the rainy season, and, besides, wants good roads and shops. If the court-house is removed to Bhagirathpore, a good deal of money will have to be spent in making roads. The Government should also consider that the proposed removal of the court-house, though likely to be advantageous to the people of Hariharpara, will entail great inconvenience on the people who reside within thanas Jalangi and Goas.

14. The *Paridarshak*, of the 5th February, is sorry that the Chief Commissioner of Assam has expressed himself strongly on the subject of certain irregularities in the Honorary Magistrates' Court at Sylhet, and has asked the Deputy Commissioner to ascertain the cause thereof. The Honorary Magistrates err in thinking that because they are not the paid servants of Government, they are therefore at liberty to do only so much work as they can do at their own convenience. Some of these Honorary Magistrates are reported to attend court at 2 or 3 P.M.

PARIDARSHAK,
Feb. 5th, 1887.

15. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 8th February, is sorry that the Court of the Deputy Magistrate of Khoolna was not closed on the day of the Saraswati Puja. And the court was not only not closed on the day in question, but was kept open till nightfall.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI
Feb. 8th, 1887.

16. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 12th February, makes the following remarks about Mr. Jarbo, the Deputy Magistrate of Nilphamari:—Mr. Jarbo has no regular hour of attendance in Court. He comes and goes away just as he pleases; nor has he any fixed day for receiving applications. In cases sent up by the police he often wilfully changes the days fixed for their hearing to the great inconvenience of the parties. These changes of dates also entail trouble on witnesses and muktears. All this makes it clear that the title of "King of Nilphamari," which Mr. Jarbo arrogated to himself, is far from inappropriate. It is desirable that the Lieutenant-Governor should cause an enquiry to be instituted into the conduct and proceedings of this despotic official. Formerly the officers in charge of this sub-division used to hold their court at Saidpore only once a week for the purpose of disposing off railway cases, but Mr. Jarbo has made Saidpore his regular residence.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 12th, 1887.

17. The *Som Prakash*, of the 14th February, says that taking Sir Comer Petheram and capital life for life is a thoroughly savage practice. Such a practice is a disgrace to civilization. No man has a right to take the life of another man. By commuting the sentence of death recently passed on a boy of fifteen by the Sessions Court of Dacca, Sir Comer Petheram realises the barbarity and impropriety of taking life for life. Sir Comer has ascended the Bench of the Chief Justice with a god's heart within him. There are few Judges so righteous and independent as he.

SOM PRAKASH,
Feb. 14th, 1887.

(c)—Jails.

18. The same paper referring to the statement published in another newspaper that the prisoners in the jails of Assam are very cruelly treated, says that it does not know whether this news is true or false, but Government should enquire into such a serious statement whoever the person by whom it is made or communicated.

SOM PRAKASH.

(d)—Education.

BHARATBASI,
Feb. 5th, 1887.

19. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 5th February, says that, in order to make time for himself, Pundit Moheshchandra Nayaratna has abolished the post of Professor

The Sanskrit College.

of Sanskrit Grammar in the Sanskrit College and substituted for it the post of an Assistant Professor of Logic. It is well known that grammar is the foundation of Sanskrit learning, and it is therefore clear that, by abolishing the Grammar Professorship, Pundit Nayaratna has laid the axe at the root of Sanskrit education in the Sanskrit College. The Pundit's ungrammatical Sanskrit learning may have a value with Englishmen, but it bears no worth among Bengalis, and that is why Bengali students do not care to come to the Sanskrit College. Each student of the Sanskrit College costs Government annually Rs. 70 more than each student of the Presidency College, but no result is secured by this excessive expenditure. A man like Pundit Isvarchandra Vidyasagar is required to make the necessary improvement in the condition of the Sanskrit College. The conduct of the political Pundit has filled the writer with despair. The fact that Pundit Moheshchandra used earnest entreaties to dissuade Pundit Isvarchandra Vidyasagar from opening a Sanskrit M.A. class in the Metropolitan College, makes it clear that students come to the Sanskrit College, not because Sanskrit is well taught there, but because they have no other College to go to to read Sanskrit for the M.A. examination. Has the Director of Public Instruction considered why good men are not brought into the Sanskrit College? If he had, the condition of the Sanskrit College would not be so miserable as it is.

PARIDARSHAK,
Feb. 5th, 1887.

20. The *Paridarshak*, of the 5th February, says that the want of medical practitioners has long been felt in Sylhet, and no steps have yet been taken to

Medical examination at Sylhet.

supply it. Some of the pupils of this place, who attend the Medical School at Dacca, get the scanty allowance of Rs. 4 per month, which hardly keeps them above want. Sylhet, which is the head-quarters of Assam, has, up to the present day, turned out only two medical men, and eight only of her boys are receiving medical education. Unless Government directs its attention to the matter, there will hardly be any increase in the number of medical men at Sylhet. The Local Boards should also take the subject into their consideration and try to found some scholarships, like the two already founded by the Karimganj Local Board, with a view to encourage the medical education of the district. These scholarships should be made tenable for two years by students reading in the medical schools of Dacca and other places; and the Local Boards have been asked by the Sylhet Suhrit Samiti of Dacca to found three scholarships of Rs. 8 each at Hahiganj, three of the same value at Maulavi Bazar, and two at Sunamganj, each of them being tenable for three years. It is to be hoped that the Boards will grant this request of the Samiti. The Samiti should also apply to the Chief Commissioner for scholarships, which will enable Sylhet boys to prosecute medical studies in the Calcutta Medical College.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Feb. 10th, 1887.

21. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 10th February, says that scholarships have been converted into bribes in the Sanskrit College. Classes are divided

The Sanskrit College of Calcutta.

into sections, and pupils from English schools are admitted in order to keep them in existence. The College authorities, in their anxiety to preserve the shadow, pay little heed to the substance. Now that the substance of the institution has vanished, it is most unjust to make the people pay in order to keep up the remembrance of what no longer exists. If this state of things continue longer, it is to be feared that the Government will abolish the College. As it is not, however, too late yet, care should be taken

to avert its destruction, as it is an institution most dearly cherished in every Hindu mind. There should be reform in the several matters dealt with in the *Bhāratbāsi* newspaper which has the writer's sympathy in all respects save and except the acerbity of its tone.

URDU GUIDE,
Feb. 11th, 1887.

22. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 11th February, says that there is a Resolution of the Government of India to the effect that the annual report on the Education Department should contain a separate paragraph clearly describing the progress of education among Mahomedans; but the Bengal Government has disposed off the subject in not more than 50 lines. The report on Mahomedan education ought to have been fuller and clearer.

The Education Report.

23. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 11th February, wants to know what enquiries aboo Brahma Mohun Mullick has made into the charge of immorality of character which has been preferred against the Head Pundit of the Garbetta School, and of which he has been repeatedly apprised by means of petition. The petitioners wanted to see him on the morning following the day of his arrival at Garbetta. But he left Garbetta that very night. Is this movement of his due to the diplomacy of the party headed by Sripati?

SAMAYA,
Feb. 11th, 1887.

Baboo Brahma Mohun Mullick and the Head Pundit of the Garbetta School.

24. The same paper says that a monthly income of one thousand rupees is something inconceivable for an Indian Pundit. Consequently it is time for Pundit Mohesh Chandra Nayaratna, who has enjoyed so large an income for so long a time, to retire from the Public Service. There is nothing that can be said in his defence against the charges brought against him in the *Bhāratbāsi* newspaper, and the only thing that might be objected against that paper is the bitterness of its tone. Pundit Nayaratna must be said to be the chief cause of the decline of the Sanskrit College. The grammatical mistakes made in the Sanskrit Course prepared by him for the Entrance examination are also indefensible. Why did he undertake the task of compiling such a Course, if it was not in his power to perform it well and carefully? Should the Pundit's book be adopted by the University simply because he has immense influence with the members of the Syndicate? Why, again, have the Sanskrit Courses, prepared in previous years, been set aside? If they have been set aside only to make room for the Pundit's book it is clear that a very wrong thing has been done. The Director of Public Instruction should enquire into the matter. The writer requests Pundit Mohesh Chandra not to look to his own interests any longer, but to retire in the interests of the public.

SAMAYA.

The Sanskrit College and Pundit Mohesh Chandra Nayaratna.

25. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th February, referring to the reduction of expenditure to the extent of two lakhs and a half in the Education Department of Bengal, as recommended by the Finance Committee, sarcastically remarks that if this recommendation is adopted in this province, education will make rapid and vigorous progress.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 12th, 1887.

Reduction in the Education Department of Bengal.

26. The same paper, referring to the prospectus of a new technical college issued by Behari Baboo, the editor of the *Visvakarmā*, a Bengali monthly journal, remarks that the number of subjects to be taught in the proposed college is really formidable, and doubts whether the projector has any adequate idea of the sum that will be necessary for his purpose. It is clear that the efforts of a single individual will fail to raise the necessary amount in this country. Again as a mere theoretical knowledge of the useful arts is almost useless, it will be necessary to

SANJIVANI.

A technical college and its promoters.

establish workshops in connection with the technical college. But the cost of opening and maintaining such workshops will be simply formidable. Those arts therefore should only be taught in the college in which competition can be maintained with manual labour. Behari Baboo ought also to have borne in mind that by proposing to teach subjects which are already taught in the Calcutta Arts School and in the Seebpore Engineering College he has taken up an attitude of rivalry and competition which does not augur well for his projects.

BANGABASI,
Feb. 12th, 1887.

27. The *Bangabasi*, of the 12th February, refers to the miserable condition of the Brahmins in the district of Bankura, who, being mostly illiterate and absolutely without any means of subsistence, are compelled to purchase a miserable livelihood by serving as cooks, and asks the local public to establish a *tol* at some place within the district with a portion of the money which will be raised by subscriptions for the celebration of the Jubilee and for the presentation of a parting address to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SOM PRAKASH,
Feb. 14th, 1887.

28. The *Som Prakash*, of the 14th February, says that instruction should be given in the proposed technical schools in the vernacular languages in order that the time required for the study of English may be saved, and the instruction received may, at the same time, be more deeply impressed on the minds of the students.

SOM PRAKASH.

29. A correspondent of the same paper says that the posts of the teachers of two or three classes in the Jamalpore English school have been vacant for two or three months. The writer is credibly informed that nothing has been taught in those classes during all that time, although schooling fees have been regularly taken from the boys belonging to those classes. Mr. Pope, Inspector, has forbidden the employment in the school of teachers ignorant of Urdu, and the School Committee has therefore asked him for teachers; but he has told them that teachers are not available at present. Is not Mr. Pope therefore responsible for the wrong that is being done to the boys? The writer cannot also understand why Urdu-knowing teachers should be required for a school in which the number of Beharis is almost nil. If it is thought by the School Committee that Mr. Pope is bent upon carrying his point, or intends to stop the aid which is given to the school, the Director of Public Instruction should be informed about it.

DAINIK,
Feb. 15th, 1887.

30. The *Dainik*, of the 15th February, referring to the rumour that the educational expenditure of Bengal will be reduced by two lakhs of rupees, says that Government now spends only 33 lakhs of rupees a year for the 20 millions of students who attend school or college in Bengal, that is to say, it spends only ten pice per annum for each student. In England, however, where the number of students attending school and college is only half of that of Bengal, Government spends five crores of rupees per annum upon education. Is so much difference in the educational expenditure of the two countries consistent with justice? Even if the educational expenditure of England and of India were fixed in proportion to their respective revenues, the educational expenditure of India would require to be fixed at four crores of rupees. But the actual educational expenditure of India amounts to only one crore of rupees. The scanty and insufficient educational expenditure of Bengal is going to be further reduced. Such injustice will not be found in any other country. While Bengali boys are going almost without education for want of money, Government is literally pouring out Bengal's money in other places.

The English Government has become more despotic than the Government of the Moghul Emperors, and the Viceroy is outdoing the Czar. The Provincial Governors have been rebuked by him for protesting against reduction of expenditure. Sir Rivers Thompson's protest against the reduction of the Bengal allotment has not been heeded. But Government will be compelled, sooner or later, to pay heed to such protests.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

31. The *Paridarshak*, of the 5th February, says that the Chief Commissioner of Assam has asked the Municipality of Sylhet to double the rate of taxation in the town. The Rate-payers' Association ought to move in the matter, in order to prevent the proposal of the Chief Commissioner from being carried out.

PARIDARSHAK,
Feb. 5th, 1887.

32. The *Hindoo Ranjiká*, of the 9th February, feels the necessity of establishing an association in every village. Village Union Committees ought to have been established in accordance with the meaning and spirit of the Self-Government scheme. But such Committees have not been established. Now, it is well known that members of Local and District Boards live for the most part in towns or in sub-divisional head-quarters. They have seldom an occasion to visit the villages which they represent, except during the Puja holidays. They have therefore very little opportunity to make themselves acquainted with the wants and inconveniences of the villagers. And it is for their guidance and instruction that voluntary village associations have become necessary. The members of such associations should always write to their representatives in the Local or District Boards, drawing their attention to the several wants of their respective villages. They should also discuss their wants in local newspapers, if there be any. They should not, as is often done, discuss such high topics as Parliamentary Government, Elective Councils, employment in the Civil Service, and so on.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Feb. 9th, 1887.

33. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 10th February, referring to a circular issued by Mr. Forbes, the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, asking municipalities within his jurisdiction not to make any mention of political rights in their addresses to the Queen on the occasion of the Jubilee, remarks that in issuing the circular Mr. Forbes has exceeded his powers. It forms no part of a Magistrate's duty to instruct municipalities as to what they should do, or not do. It is to be hoped that municipalities will pay no heed to this unreasonable request.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Feb. 10th, 1887.

34. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 11th February, says that a Rate-payers' Association has been established at Bhadresvar to assist the local municipality; but the municipality does not adopt the suggestions which are made to it by the Association.

SAMAYA,
Feb. 11th, 1887.

35. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th February, is astonished at the remarks which Mr. Harrison of the Calcutta Municipality has made regarding the manner in which accounts are kept in the different departments of the Municipal Office, and asks the Commissioners whether this state of things is not due to utter negligence on their own part. Have they in their anxiety to obtain Mr. Harrison's favour forgotten their duty they owe to themselves and their country? The writer is averse to punishing offenders secretly. If any one is guilty of any offence, be he a European or a native, let him be dealt with in strict accordance with the rules of justice. The charges

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 12th, 1887.

brought by Mr. Harrison against almost all the departments of the Municipality are very serious. The Commissioners ought to appoint a Commission to enquire into the matter without delay, instead of leaving the affair in the hands of the Town Council.

GRAMBASI,
Feb. 12th, 1887.

36. The *Grambási*, of the 12th February, regrets that the District Board of Howrah has not till now ascertained what business should be done by the Uluberia Local Board. All local business should be placed in the hands of the Local Board, affairs involving large expenditure being alone reserved for the sanction of the District Board. The writer has heard that the Chairman of the Howrah District Board is unwilling to entrust any business to the Local Boards. If this be true, the matter will be one for deep regret. The Chairman ought to bear in mind that the Local Boards have not been intended by the Government to be so many shams.

SOM PRAKASH,
Feb. 14th, 1887.

37. The *Som Prakash*, of the 14th February, says that the Jubilee is as heavy a burden on the people as is a Hindu's obligation to perform the *shradh* ceremony of his father or mother. The Calcutta Municipality has on this joyful occasion imposed a burden upon the poor people of Calcutta; but where will the money sanctioned by the Municipality for the Jubilee come from? As the Municipality has a very small surplus, it will have either to reduce expenditure or to borrow money. Considering the financial condition of the Calcutta Municipality, this grant of municipal money has been very improper. There can be no objection to the people's spending money with a free hand on such an occasion; but the Municipality cannot be their representative in this matter. It cannot spend money except in matters fixed by the law. This has been repeatedly admitted by the Chairman. When the Municipality was asked for pecuniary help, for the construction of a hospital to perpetuate the memory of Baboo Kristodas Pal, it declined to contribute in the name of the law. But what has become of that law in this instance? It is true that there is great difference between the perpetuation of the memory of Baboo Kristodas Pal and the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. But the difference is not so great as to justify oppression of the people in violation of the law. The Municipality knows this well. What has now become of Baboo Surendranath's and Mr. Cotton's kindness to the poor? If Baboo Surendranath attends to the welfare of the people in this way, their faith in him will be shaken. The writer cannot accept the opinion expressed by Mr. Cotton and the Editor of the *Statesman* that there are times when economy should not be thought of. The writer is of opinion that disregard of economy under any circumstance is reprehensible. It may be said that the Calcutta Municipality will be disgraced if it does not spend a lakh of rupees for the Jubilee, as the Bombay Municipality has done. But the Municipality can avoid such disgrace by raising money for this purpose from the rate-payers. By so doing the poor will be saved all oppression. The Queen will not be delighted to hear that a Municipality is oppressing poor people for the purpose of celebrating her Jubilee. The Calcutta Municipality should bear this in mind.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

SURABHI & PATÁKÁ,
Feb. 10th, 1887.

38. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 10th February, alluding to the coming entertainments on the day of the celebration of the Jubilee, remarks that, in view of the influx of people into the metropolis from the adjoining villages, the Railway authorities would do well to run some special trains from 9 to 11 P.M. on that day.

39. The same paper, alluding to the appointment of a Bengali youth of respectable family as a fireman, remarks that it will be glad to see native youths of

Natives as railway officers.

good family and strong physique employed as drivers on the railway lines. From driverships they may be promoted to higher posts with larger salaries in the railway service.

40. The *Bangabási*, of the 12th February, refers to the rule under

The telegraphic training classes in the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

which candidates are admitted into the telegraphic training classes attached to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, namely, that the candidates may, on their depositing Rs. 50, be taught telegraphic business on a monthly allowance of Rs. 10, and remarks that as the candidates do in reality get only Rs. 5 per month, men coming from the mofussil are often put to difficulty, as the allowance they get is too small to enable them to defray the expenses of their board and lodging in Calcutta. It is to be hoped that the Railway authorities will take the matter into their consideration.

41. The same paper, referring to the miserable condition of the roads

The roads in Deulpore, a village in the district of Howrah.

in Deulpore, a village in the Howrah district, remarks that, though the Howrah Road Cess Committee has been repeatedly asked to construct a road from Dhulagar to Deulpore, nothing has been yet done. The conduct of the Committee in this matter is open to censure.

42. The *Grambási*, of the 12th February, says that, though the inhabitants of the Uluberia sub-division pay an annual road cess of about Rs. 18,000, yet

Roads in the Uluberia sub-division.

their principal roads are seldom satisfactorily made or repaired. For that sub-division the Howrah Road Cess Committee makes an allotment of only Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 which, through the negligence or inconsiderateness of the previous Deputy Magistrate, was not properly used or distributed. The Local Board should make better arrangements in this behalf, and influential villagers ought to be entrusted with the charge of attending to the subject of road-making, and every village should have equal rights and money grants as regards the construction of roads.

43. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 13th February, says that as the assistance of Englishmen will not be obtained

The Jubilee and a railway in Dacca.

in the establishment of cotton-mills, as drains may be constructed in Dacca by the unaided efforts of the local municipality, and as a technical college may be established in Mymensingh, which is very close to Dacca, with the money given by Rajah Surjakanta, supplemented by the contributions of other people, the best way in which the Jubilee may be commemorated in this part of the country is to open a railway. Money can be easily raised for this purpose by opening subscriptions as well as shares. Fifteen or 16 lakhs of rupees may be raised in this way. With this money a railway can be constructed as far as Sabhar, and a tramway can be laid from the western bank of the Dhaleswari to Sivalaya *via* Manickganj. There can be no doubt that such a railway and tramway will be highly advantageous to trade, and will become very profitable by facilitating the transport of goods. The Commissioner of Dacca is very likely to be able to carry out this project by stirring himself in the matter. The railway should be called the Empress Victoria Railway.

44. A correspondent of the same paper says that pieces of *gajari*

The wooden bridges over the road from Nawabganj to Mainat.

wood, 6 or 7 inches in diameter, have been purchased by the contractor for supporting the wooden bridges which are to be built over the road that is being constructed from Nawabganj to Mainat. But *gajari* wood of that diameter will not be sufficiently strong. *Dasthi* pillars of that diameter will be stronger. The writer requests the Local Board of Nawabganj and

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Feb. 10th, 1887.

BANGABASI,
Feb. 12th, 1887.

BANGABASI.

GRAMBASI,
Feb. 12th, 1887.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Feb. 13th, 1887.

DACCA PRAKASH.

Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan, the man who represents the locality in the District Board, to see that the bridges and the road are well constructed. The members of the Boards should not sit idle.

DAINIK,
Feb. 15th, 1887.

45. The *Dainik*, of the 15th February, says that not more than 30 crores of rupees have been spent in the construction of the railways lying within Bengal. Bengal, which has an annual surplus of 11 crores of rupees, could have easily paid this amount without making a pice of debt. But debt was unjustly resorted to in spite of that fact, and it may be therefore fairly asked why Bengal should be required to pay any interest on that debt. Again, if interest is to be paid, the interest cannot amount to more than a crore and a half. In Bengal, interest on the railway debt need not also be now paid from the ordinary revenue of the country, because the railways in Bengal have themselves become so profitable. If the Government of India had any respect for justice, it could not have charged upon Bengal a single pice of the interest on the railway debt.

(h)—General.

PRATIKAR,
Feb. 4th, 1887.

46. The *Pratikár*, of the 4th February, considers the unwillingness of the natives to appear before the Public Service Commission as due to the harsh treatment of native witnesses by Mr. Peacock. The Europeans wish that no natives may appear of their own accord to give evidence before the Commission. But if native gentlemen refrain from appearing before the Commission from considerations of self-respect, the country alone will suffer.

PRATIKAR.

47. The same paper, referring to the distribution of titles on the occasion of the Jubilee, remarks that Government will distribute only words on this occasion, and that both the Government and the people in this country like only empty words and dislike real work.

PARIDARSHAK,
Feb. 5th, 1887.

48. A correspondent of the *Paridarshak*, of the 5th February, writes as follows from Munseer Bazar:—When Mr. Pope was here, he asked one Ram Sarun Shaba, a talukdar, who happened to be passing by, to hold the reins of his horse. The man who, by the way, did not know Mr. Pope, having declined to do as he was bid, was severely whipped by Mr. Pope, who ultimately sent him to Maulavi Bazar in charge of a chowkidar, with orders not to release him on bail. This wilfully insulting treatment of a talukdar makes it probable that the turn for a *mirasdar* to receive similar treatment may come next. People will hardly feel themselves safe until Government puts a stop to such things.

BHARATDASI,
Feb. 5th, 1887.

49. The *Bhāratdāsi* of the 5th February, says that Sir Richard Temple in his book called "India in 1880" has drawn attention to the fact of the absence of expensive pageants under British rule as a fact which sets British rule in very favourable contrast with Mussulman rule in India. The writer then refers to the money sanctioned by Government and the Municipality for illumination and fireworks on the occasion of the Jubilee, and asks if it is just to spend the money of the poor and overtax people in this manner, and whether the people, if left to themselves, would have spent the money in this way. How would the Lieutenant-Governor have liked the Baboo agitators illuminating Calcutta with money collected from its poor inhabitants? The writer is a loyal man, but he feels bound to protest against spending the hard-earned money of the people in this way. What will Sir Richard Temple say when he hears of this? Will he not admit that the English Government is

gradually becoming fond of pageants like the Mussulman Government, which it has supplanted? The Delhi Assemblage, the Rawul Pindie Darbar, and the Jubilee prove this. The Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta instead of consulting the welfare of the rate-payers, have simply endeavoured to make a show of their loyalty.

50. The same paper, referring to the appointment of two ill-educated youths, one the grandson of Syud Ahmed, and the other the nephew of Moulvie Fariduddin, Subordinate Judge of Agra, as Statutory Civilians, says that their appointments are due to the influence of their eminent relatives, and that they could not have entered the service if they had to do so by passing a competitive examination. Syud Ahmed makes presents three or four times every year to the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and to their wives, and the Subordinate Judge of Agra dances attendance upon the Lieutenant-Governor whenever he gets leave. And this is the reason why their relatives have been appointed to the Statutory Civil Service. But Chotelal Sarma, who is a distinguished graduate, and was highly praised by Mr. Ilbert at the Senate-house, and who was also promised a high appointment by Sir Alfred Lyall, has not obtained an appointment, because his father is not rich enough to offer presents to English officers. It is now easy to see why the servants of Syud Ahmed and the nephew of Moulvie Fariduddin praise the Statutory Civil Service and the nomination system. And it is easy to infer from this what injustice is being done by retaining the Statutory Civil Service. Education is not at all valued in the North-Western Provinces. There chaprasis become Deputy Collectors, but M.A.'s are passed over by Government. This state of things is creating dissatisfaction among the educated community in these Provinces. The writer knows that the educated community in these Provinces have no longer any confidence or faith in their Magistrates and Collectors. If Government continues to make appointments by nomination to the Statutory Civil Service, very mischievous results will make themselves apparent in five or six years.

51. The same paper, referring to Government compelling Sir Charles Bernard to retire from Burmah on leave, says that it has not probably been thought proper or expedient to keep a conscientious man like him in Burmah at this time.

52. The same paper, referring to the rumour that Sir Rivers Thompson will publish a report on his administration, says that the more the people forget the events of his administration, the better, and it is therefore no use reminding them of those sorrowful doings of his and wasting public money in the preparation and publication of the report.

53. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 8th February, complains of the way in which the Sub-Registrar of Khoolna does his work. As the officer in question has no regular office of his own, and the house he lives in is made to serve the purpose of both office and private residence, the people who come to him on business are often put to inconvenience for want of accommodation. Again, people are not allowed to identify one another if they do not live in adjoining or contiguous houses; and no one is allowed to identify the man who does not live in his own neighbourhood. This often entails great inconvenience and trouble on those who come to the Sub-Registrar to have documents registered.

54. The *Sahachar*, of the 9th February, says that the Government of India has accepted the Finance Committee's recommendation regarding the reduction of Provincial allotments. Sir Rivers Thompson has all along

BHARATBASI,
Feb. 5th, 1887.

BHARATBASI.

BHARATBASI.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Feb. 8th, 1887.

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 9th, 1887.

Appointments to the Public Service
in the North-Western Provinces.

Sir Charles Bernard compelled to
retire from Burmah.

The publication of a report on the
administration of Sir Rivers Thompson.

The Sub-Registrar of Khoolna.

Reduction of the allotments for Pro-
vincial Governments.

protested against any reduction of the Bengal allotment; but the representations of Local Governments have not been heeded. The Government of India has the power to act as it pleases; and as things are now going on, the abolition of the Government of India will be beneficial rather than injurious to the country. India is making no progress because the Provincial Governments do not possess independence. And what independence they have is being gradually curtailed. The scope of Lord Mayo's decentralization scheme has been narrowed instead of being widened. War expenditure has been unnecessarily increased. So long as a limit is not set upon the expenditure of the Government of India, it will not cease to waste money. The Government of India deals most unjustly with Bengalis because they are its most meek and loyal subjects. In Bombay, the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces, which are inhabited by warlike races, the provincial expenditure exceeds the provincial income. The Bengalis are not unwilling to pay interest on the public debts. But in taking money to pay that interest Government should see how much debt has been incurred, and for what province. Bengal was not the cause of the Sepoy Mutiny, nor has Bengal ever been the cause of any other war. Consequently, if the English Government had any respect for justice, it could not take a single pice from Bengal to pay the interest of the debt incurred on account of wars. If the English Government had any respect for justice, it could not also take from Bengal, for which only a very small military expenditure is incurred, any but a very small portion of the amount required for the military expenditure of India. Why should also Bengal pay the interest of the debt incurred for the construction of public works, when it has a yearly surplus of 11 crores of rupees? Bengalis are not unwilling to bear a portion of the home charges; but those charges should be apportioned among the Indian provinces on an equitable principle. An agricultural and a veterinary school has not yet been established in Bengal, though she has an annual surplus of 11 crores of rupees. Though Government derives an annual income of 40 lakhs of rupees from the courts of Bengal, the salaries of the court amlah have not been increased. The Bengal Government has repeatedly said that it cannot reform the police for want of money. The Government of India is deaf to the cries of the Bengal Government for money for the construction of useful public works. This very improper and unsatisfactory condition of affairs will not change except by increasing the independence of the Local Governments, except by allowing the people to elect members for the Legislative Councils, and except by letting those Councils exercise control over the Government.

SANACHAR,
Feb. 9th, 1887.

55. The same paper says that the evidence of all sorts of persons should be taken by the Public Service Commission, which is enquiring into a matter affecting the interests of many communities, like the question of the appointment of natives to the public service. It is inevitable that certain worthless witnesses like Dhirendronath Pal will present themselves before that Commission. The Anglo-Indian papers are finding fault with the Commission and its proceedings from a fear of the advancement of native interest. Those papers have not even the common politeness to abstain from condemning the Commission's proceedings until its decision has been made known. It is certain that the Commission, with men like Sir Charles Aitchison, Sir Charles Turner and Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter on it, will not swerve from the right path on account of what such men may say. The writer does not accept all the recommendations made by an old servant of the East India Company. He does not also object to the amalgamation of the Covenanted and the Uncovenanted Civil Service. Anglo-Indians may be admitted into the Army, but natives should be also admitted into it. Not boys of 16, but

youths of 21, should be admitted into the Civil Service, and selections should be made according to the results of a competitive examination. A just distribution of the entire number of posts should be made between Englishmen and natives.

56. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 9th February, says that the Government has made it a profession to bestow titles. The indiscriminate bestowal of titles

Bestowal of titles.

produces no good results, and often wounds the sensibility of ancient families. To give an illustration, the Nawab of Murshidabad will feel disgraced to find the title of Nawab conferred on a Deputy Magistrate. The Government should not be so liberal in bestowing titles.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Feb. 9th, 1887.

57. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 10th February, has heard a rumour that the Managers appointed by Government in Wards' estates have sanctioned certain expenditure in connection with the Jubilee, and remarks sarcastically that if the rumour be correct the Managers certainly deserve to be thanked. These gentlemen are reported to have said that money spent for Her Majesty's sake can hardly be regarded as money uselessly spent.

Managers of Wards' estates and the Jubilee expenditure.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Feb. 10th, 1887.

58. The same paper regards as unsatisfactory the resolution of Lord Reay on the question of the outrage committed by some English soldiers on certain female passengers on boardship, and feels all the more surprised because His Lordship has a reputation for impartiality. His Lordship makes light of the conduct of the soldiers who kissed some of the female passengers by attributing it to excessive hilarity of temper, and regards the strictures of the native press on it as proceeding from race animosity. Bravo! this is true impartiality indeed!!

Lord Reay and the oppression of native passengers.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

59. The same paper has learnt from the *Englishman* that, besides the shower of titles that will be made in this country on the 16th instant, there will be a similar shower of titles in England on the 20th June, the day fixed for the celebration of the Jubilee in that country; and that the claims of those that have subscribed to Lady Dufferin's Fund will not be overlooked on the occasion. It is precisely for this reason that titles have so little value in the eye of the writer.

Titles to be conferred in connection with the Jubilee.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

60. A correspondent of the same paper has learnt that Government contemplates establishing ten outstills in the Uluberia sub-division, and that the people of Uluberia are about to memorialise the Government on the subject, because they think that outstills are sure to be injurious to the local community.

Outstills at Uluberia.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

61. The same paper answers some of the questions set by the Public Service Commission in the following manner:—

The Public Service Commission.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

The competitive examination should be held in only one place, because otherwise the object of such an examination will be defeated.

To take an equal number of men from the two countries will involve a violation of the Queen's Proclamation, which places all classes of Her Majesty's subjects on an equal footing, irrespective of caste, country, and creed.

If the ablest also are to be selected for the Executive Service, let only those men be selected that do best in the examination irrespective of their nationality. As for taking an equal number of candidates from England and India, it may happen that a candidate from England, even though he has done better in the examination than the first man in India, will have

to be excluded simply because the requisite number to be taken from England has been made up, and the result will be a loss to India of a candidate really fit for the service. The system of holding simultaneous examinations in England and India and selecting candidates according to the results of those examinations is also liable to objection, inasmuch as climate, health, and natural surroundings are not the same in the two countries; but these are conditions which must influence the mental state of the examiners, and these conditions being unequal, the equality which is supposed to underlie the system of competition will be destroyed. India ought to be the seat of the examination. What is the good of holding the examination in England when the country in which the candidates will serve is India and not England? And why should not the English candidate, who intends to serve in India, come out to this country for examination especially when the sacrifice which he may have to undergo by so doing is so much less serious than the sacrifice which the Hindoo candidate must make by going to England to pass the examination? For the English candidate coming to India for examination sacrifices only money, whereas the Hindoo candidate going to England for the same purpose loses not only money, but caste as well. There is no necessity of abolishing the Statutory Civil Service; but the system of nomination at present obtaining in reference to it will not do. If a candidate is nominated to this Service simply because he is the son of a Raja, it will be difficult to get really efficient men. Deputy Magistrates, Subordinate Judges, and other such officers of approved merit should also be nominated to this Service.

SAMBAD PRABHAKAR,
KAR,
Feb. 10th 1887.

62. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 10th February, referring to the proposed appointment of Mr. Abdar Rahman as Northern Division Magistrate, says that the appointment ought to be given to a Mussulman Deputy Magistrate of standing. It is no wonder, however, that appointments like the one which has been proposed should be made during the administration of Sir Rivers Thompson.

SAMBAD PRABHAKAR.

63. The same paper, of the 11th February, says that Government should have asked the Editors of both the native and the English newspapers, published in the metropolis, to give evidence before the Public Service Commission, and complains that it has selected only a few among its European and native officials to give evidence before that Commission.

ARYA DARPAN,
Feb. 11th, 1887.

64. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 11th February, referring to the recent appointment of natives to high posts in the Postal Department, remarks that there is some degree of impartiality in the distribution of offices in the department in question, and the distinction between the black and the white is somewhat less rigorously observed in it.

SAMAYA,
Feb. 11th, 1887.

65. The *Samaya*, of the 11th February, referring to the statement often made by officials that the revenue derived from Bengal is small in comparison with its population, says that such a statement could not have been made if the difference between Bengal and Bombay in point of wealth and commercial prosperity had been taken into consideration. Only a few persons are liable to the license-tax, and it is owing to the officers who are entrusted with its collection that people are sometimes subjected to hardship and inconvenience. Referring to the fact that 24·7 per cent. of those who were last year assessed with the tax objected to the assessment made upon them, the writer expresses regret that the number of objections should be so large even in the eighth year of the tax.

66. The *Bangabasi*, of the 12th February, referring to the proposal to ask a few wards of Government what they

BANGABASI,
Feb. 12th, 1887.

Wards' estates and the Jubilee expenditure.

will think of the contributions that are intended to be taken from their respective estates on the occasion of the Jubilee, remarks that the Court of Wards being all in all, it is superfluous on their part to consult their wards on the subject. For even if the wards be unwilling to contribute anything in this connection, they will not dare to raise any objection. Probably this farce of taking the consent of the minors will be gone through in order to make the public believe that the contributions are not taken by force.

67. The same paper, referring, to the recent circular of Government imposing fresh restrictions on the admission of employés into the Forest Department, re-

BANGABASI.

marks that the new rules have been purposely framed to exclude natives from that Department; and asks whether this partiality of the English for forests is not born of the love which they still feel for their ancestral residence.

68. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th February, whilst congratulating Mr. K. J. Badshah on his appointment as Postmaster-General of the North-Western Provinces, observes that the unjust promotion even

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 12th, 1887

The appointment of Mr. K. J. Badshah as the Postmaster-General of the North-Western Provinces.

of natives of India is not desirable. Mr. Badshah knows but little about the Postal Department; and it is not fair to set aside the claims of men who have been working long in the Department with ability, and to place an inexperienced outsider above them. Was there not also any other native civilian competent enough for the post?

The appointment of Syed Mahmud as one of the Judges of the North-Western Provinces High Court.

69. The same paper says that everyone has been pleased to see Syed Mahmud appointed as one of the Judges of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces.

SANJIVANI.

70. The same paper has heard that after the departure of Sir Rivers Thompson some changes will be made in the Bengal Secretariat. Three Under-Secretaryships and three Registrarships will be abolished. In their stead three uncovenanted officers will be appointed as Assistant Secretaries each on a salary of Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 per mensem. It is superfluous to say that such changes, if made, will be beneficial to the country.

SANJIVANI.

71. The same paper says that there can be no foundation for the rumour that Mr. Abdur Rahman is going to be appointed as one of the Presidency Magistrates. What ability does Mr. Abdur Rahman possess that he should be allowed to leap over the shoulders of so many able senior Deputy Magistrates? Have the rulers grown so shameless that they feel no scruple or hesitation in giving a post of so much responsibility to such a downright flatterer?

SANJIVANI.

72. The Uluberia correspondent of the same paper strongly protests against the establishment of outstills in Uluberia.

SANJIVANI.

73. The *Grambasi*, of the 12th February, requests the authorities to make better arrangements for vaccination. Vaccinators in the mofusil do not appear to have any experience or training. Where serious symptoms appear, these vaccinators fail to render medical help, and many deaths necessarily occur.

GRAMBASI,
Feb. 12th, 1887.

The vaccination in villages.

74. The same paper regrets that more outstills are proposed to be opened in the Uluberia sub-division. Is it the duty of a king to introduce and encourage drunkenness amongst its sober subjects, and thus to hurl them into an abyss of sin, crime, poverty, and immorality?

GRAMBASI.

Outstills in the Uluberia sub-division.

DACCA PRANASH,
Feb. 13th, 1897.

75. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 13th February, gives the following replies to the questions of the Public Service Commission :—

- (1) No one is in favour of the Statutory Civil Service.
- (2) It is disliked because in most cases incompetent and weak-minded men obtain admission into the service by flattering the officials. Such men are not respected like men of independent views. It is impossible for such men to acquit themselves well. People do not also respect them on account of their smaller salaries and inferior privileges.
- (3) If natives are to be excluded from the Covenanted Civil Service, men should be selected for the Statutory Civil Service from among pleaders or according to the results of competition between other educated men.
- (4) It is desirable that he alone should be called a " Native of India " who has been born in India, and has lived out in this country four-fifths of the time between his birth and his admission into the Civil Service.
- (5) If the Statutory Civil Service is to be retained, the men who may be selected for it should not be required to go to England. By going to England they will not become better qualified for the service. On the contrary, if they remain in India they will be able to acquire experience of administrative affairs. The learning of English ways by those natives who visit England makes them objects of dislike with Englishmen, and at the same time destroys their sympathy with their own countrymen. They are also hated by their countrymen as outcasts and characterless men. Consequently, they cannot command the respect to which they should be entitled in virtue of their office, and thus they are led to do injustice to those by whom they are hated.

The Covenanted Civil Service :—

- (1) Under the present system, which demands competition at an early age, the candidates become weak in body and mind under heavy mental pressure. Objections might also be raised regarding the place of the Civil Service Examination and the subjects in which that examination is held.
- (2) The age limit, and the subjects and the place of the examination, should be changed.
- (3) It is very inconvenient for native youths to go to England and to appear at an examination held in a foreign language at an early age. Another disadvantage they labour under lies in the hatred of their countrymen.
- (4) (a). There is no necessity for giving scholarships or passage-money.
(b). The standard of age should be fixed at 22 or 23 years.
(c). Sanskrit and Arabic should carry the same marks as Greek and Latin, and Bengali, Hindi, Maharatti and Tamil should be made optional subjects.
(d). Similar examinations should be held simultaneously in England and India.
- (5) (1). An examination should be held in India similar to that which is held in England.
(2). In India the examination should be held at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad. Englishmen

and natives should enter the service by competing with each other.

- (3) and (4). These questions need not be answered.
- (6). Successful candidates need not go to England. Every variety of education may be obtained in this country. Any expense which Government or the candidates themselves may make in the matter of going to England will be mere waste of money. It is not reasonable to provide money for waste and for the social degradation of the candidates.
- (7) The writer does not think that those who succeed in the Civil Service Examination are very good men. The best men in point of ability and character will be found among those who are deterred from going to England by considerations of caste and the inconveniences which have to be met with in residing in a foreign country. These men will be obtained by holding an examination in India. There can be no doubt that better men will be found among those who have respect for their ancestral religion than among those who forsake that religion for the sake of money or power.

The Uncovenanted Service.

- (1) None but those who have lived out in India four-fifths of their life-time since their birth should be appointed to the Uncovenanted Service.
- (2) Appointments to this service too should be made according to the results of competitive examinations. There should be a purely Executive as well as purely Judicial Service, the former being placed under the Government and the latter under the High Court. Those who will be selected for the service from among the pleaders should have both civil and criminal jurisdiction.
- (3) The inhabitants of a province should have a priority of claim in regard to employment within it.
- (4) The appointments in the Statutory Civil Service should be given to uncovenanted officers, and the pay of uncovenanted appointments should be increased by reducing the number of covenanted appointments.

Salary and furlough.

- (1) A Statutory Civilian or any other uncovenanted officer should obtain the proper salary of the post to which he is appointed. In making appointments, it should be seen that men obtain the salaries of the grade to which they belong. But no difference should be made in the matter of salary.
- (2) Furlough should be granted without distinction of race, and the time a native or an English officer may take to reach home should be added to the term for which furlough is granted.
- (3) If the Statutory Civil Service is retained, the rules relating to salary, promotion, and pension should be the same as for the Covenanted Civil Service.

76. The *Dainik*, of the 14th February, referring to the intention of Government to lay the recommendations of the Finance Committee for consideration before another Committee composed of men after Government's own liking, says that it is probable that all the recommendations of the Finance Committee will be rejected. Why was then that Committee at all appointed?

The Finance Committee.

DAINIK,
Feb. 14th, 1887.

DAINIK.
Feb. 14th, 1887.

77. The same paper says that there is no longer any necessity for the Cooper's Hill College. Good engineers can easily be obtained for India, if necessary, from other Engineering Colleges in England; but there will be in fact no necessity for importing English Engineers if Government improves the condition of the Roorkee and the Seebpore Colleges. There is also no necessity for opening a class in the Cooper's Hill College for training forest officers. The school at Dehra Doon is sufficient for that purpose. Let Government improve the condition of the Dehra Doon Forest School and of the Indian Engineering Colleges, and let it also attach a telegraphy class to the highest Provincial Colleges, and it will be able to save much money and to abolish that disgraceful Cooper's Hill College.

SOM PRAKASH,
Feb. 14th, 1887.

78. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 14th February, will be very glad if Lokenath Dutt, of the village Sangur, in Sylhet, who was transported in 1871 for murder, is released on the occasion of the Jubilee.

SOM PRAKASH.

79. The same paper says that the distribution of honours on the occasion of the Jubilee will be in vain if Baboo Shambhu Chunder Mukerjea, a profoundly learned man, and a man that is also deeply versed in politics, if Baboo Norendronath Sen, who is a staunch patriot, and if Baboo Bankim Chunder Chatterjea, whose works are rare gems in Bengali literature, are not also honoured.

SOM PRAKASH.

80. The same paper, referring to the refusal of the Magistrate of Surat to grant licenses to poor men, says that poor labourers in villages lying close to forests are most exposed to the attacks of wild beasts, and to deprive them of arms is to consign them to death. Is the Magistrate a preserver of the peace or a friend of Pluto?

SOM PRAKASH.

81. A correspondent of the same paper says that Government ought to publish a list of the names of those persons upon whom it wishes to confer titles. This list should be discussed and approved by the press. If the matter is not decided in this way, a Committee should be composed of some experienced men, who will decide about the list after consulting the opinions of officials and the opinion of the press, and by making enquiries in the mofussil. The cost of the Committee's tour in the mofussil should be borne by the candidates for the honours. The correspondent also recommends that Baboo Banamali Roy, of Banwarinagar, Pubna, and zemindar of Taras, who is always ready to do good things, assists literary men, and is just now proposing to erect some permanent memorial of the Jubilee, should be made a Rajah on this occasion.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Feb. 14th, 1887.

82. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 14th February, says that King Ram employed spies to enquire secretly what views his subjects entertained regarding his administration. But the case is very different under English rule, and English officials do not wish to hear anything about the defects of their administration. Reference is then made to the direction given by certain English officials forbidding all political references in the Jubilee addresses to the Queen, and the remark is made that it is painful to see such directions given to loyal Indians. What is the use of *extorting* loyalty?

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 14th, 1887.

83. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 14th February, says that the report published by Government on the subject of the suppression of early marriage and the introduction of widow marriage must have cost it no less than ten thousand rupees, for the number of copies

Government and the reforms advocated by Mr. Malabari.

printed must be large enough to suffice for circulation throughout India. Besides this Government has had to spend a large sum in correspondence for collecting people's opinions on the subject. The time of the officials who enquired into the matter and drew up reports on the subject has also a pecuniary value, and the time they must have spent in this matter cannot be valued at less than fifty thousand rupees. The time spent by public associations and eminent Hindoos in answering the Government letter cannot also be valued at less than twenty thousand rupees. Thus Mr. Malabari's proposals have cost the people altogether a lakh of rupees. The writer leaves it to the Government to estimate the loss it has sustained at its proper worth. Such proposals also give an opportunity to English newspapers to revile Hindoo institutions and the character of Hindoo women. And this produces anger and indignation in the Hindoo mind against the English Government and the English nation. Such proposals may also lead local officials to give an indirect if not a direct encouragement to widow marriage. Men who bring about such marriages at the request of officials or through official influence or encouragement, and the men and women who are thus married, have to suffer much, because they are excommunicated from Hindoo society. The question may also naturally suggest itself—"Why has Government made so much of Mr. Malabari's ridiculous proposals, and why has it spent so much money itself and put others to expense for them? The question may have two answers—(1) Government believes in the evils of early marriage and widowhood, as they have been described by Mr. Malabari; (2) Government may have some object in agitating the matter. It is not probable, however, that Government believes Mr. Malabari's opinion to be correct, because it knows that Mr. Malabari is not a Hindu himself, and that, however well educated and kind-hearted Mr. Malabari may be, there are among Hindus many who are his equals in respect of education and highmindedness, and that those Hindus would have themselves advocated the reforms suggested by Mr. Malabari if they had believed in the real existence of the evils described by him. It consequently follows that Government had an object in view in making this agitation. What this object is can be gathered from what was stated by the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of his conferring the title of Rajah on a native zemindar. The object is to induce Hindus, who are now madly plunged in political agitation, to engage themselves in the work of social reformation and eschew politics as far as may be. But the authorities alone can say how far they have succeeded in this attempt with the help of Mr. Malabari. In no society in the world have so many social experiments been made as in Hindu society. If the reforms advocated by Mr. Malabari are felt to be necessary, they will be undertaken and carried out by Hindu society itself. But attempts to reform Hindu society, when made by men following other religions like Mr. Malabari and the English authorities, serve only to awaken suspicion in the Hindu mind and to increase their attachment to ancient customs.

84. The same paper says that Baboo Ramsunker Sen has done a great service to the country by fearlessly declaring before the Public Service Commission that native youths become demoralized

The demoralization of native youths who go to England.

by visiting England. English civilization and English society have influence enough to change in some measure the nature and disposition of native youths who go to England, and that is why they can not be as great well-wishers of India and of Hindu society as those who never go out of their country. It would be a palpable error to say that they that forsake society, religion, and kindred for simply the pleasure of imitating Englishmen can feel any disinterested love for India. Native youths returning from England also do a great deal of mischief by inducing

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 14th 1887.

those native youths of the country over whom they exercise undoubted influence to conceive a liking for the English system of political agitation and for those English customs and manners which are not suited to the social framework and circumstances of this country. Immature native youths, having no guardians near to guide them, are dazzled by the outward glitter of English society, and are thus led into the commission of much that is wrong and improper. Such being the case, the authorities should not compel native youths to go to England.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 14th, 1887.

85. The same paper says that the management of the Postal Department is more satisfactory than the management of all the other departments of Government, and this is owing to the intelligence and efficiency of the native officers who serve in it. But, strange to say, Government has all along deprived Baboo Bishnuchunder Dutt of deserved promotion. No one could have had anything to say if Baboo Bishnuchunder had been an incompetent officer; but he is not only competent, but foremost among Postal Superintendents in point of seniority. Men who are his juniors and less competent have been promoted. Many thought that Babu Bishnu Chandra would be appointed to succeed Mr. Alpin as Deputy Comptroller of the Post Office. But Babu Umacharan Das has been appointed to that post, and an officer has been imported from Aden to succeed Babu Umacharan in his own post. The Government of India should enquire into this matter. It was declared that a native would be appointed Postmaster-General of the North-Western Provinces. Government has done wrong in appointing a Civilian to the post when there were such deserving officers in the Postal Department as Babus Bishnu Chandra Dutt, Surjyakumar Gangooly, and Profulla Chandra Banerjea. Some say that Mr. Badshah has got the post from Sir Rivers Thompson because he opposed the Ilbert Bill.

86. The same paper, referring to the order of Mr. Forbes, Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, regarding the omission of all political references in the Jubilee addresses to the Queen, says that loyalty cannot be evoked by force, and that the attempt made by Mr. Forbes to awaken it may produce the very opposite effect to what is intended.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

Mr. Forbes and the Jubilee addresses to the Queen.

DAINIK,
Feb. 15th, 1887.

87. The *Dainik*, of the 15th February, hears that the claims of successful candidates in clerkship examinations are ignored in favour of the protégés of the heads of offices. Such jobbery may be put down if it is ruled that the heads of offices will inform Government of all particulars regarding appointments made by them.

DAINIK.

88. The same paper says that, while the Delhi authorities are showing partiality to Mussulmans, they are dealing severely by Hindus in connection with the riots on the occasion of the late Muhurum festival. Such partiality is very reprehensible, and the writer warns Government against its exhibition.

The partiality to Mussulmans shown by the Delhi authorities.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 9th, 1887.

89. The *Sahachar*, of the 9th February, says that Sir Rivers Thompson has shown real appreciation of merit by appointing Mr. Croft and the learned and patriotic Dr. Mohendrolal Sircar as members of the Bengal Council. There can be no doubt that the new members will greatly strengthen the Council.

Appointment of Mr. Croft and Dr. Mohendrolal Sircar as members of the Bengal Council.

90. The *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 10th February, says that by SURABHI & PATAKA,
Feb. 10th, 1887. honouring Dr. Sircar with a seat in the Bengal Council, the Lieutenant-Governor has done honour to knowledge and ability. Dr. Sircar is respected as a true patriot.

91. The same paper says that law-making goes on incessantly in this SURABHI & PATAKA. country, and that for two reasons—*firstly*, because the paid members of the Legislative Council think it is their duty to make laws; and, *secondly*, because the Englishmen who come out to India as law-makers are astonished at the comparative paucity of laws in force in this country. Various laws are consequently passed by the Indian Legislature, no matter whether they are necessary or suited to the requirements of this country. The great accumulation of laws entails loss of money on the people by increasing litigation, and the same result is also produced by the introduction into Indian law of the complexity of English legal literature which compels people in this country to have recourse to lawyers even for the decision of ordinary points of law. It may be easily imagined what legislation of the kind which is now being done here means in a poor country like India. Indian legislators think their duty is done when a certain number of laws are passed, and the question whether those laws are workable or not never troubles them. Besides being foreigners, and as such imperfectly acquainted with the manners and customs of the country, the laws they make are hardly faultless, and they therefore often present difficulty to the judicial authorities. For this reason the laws that are made here also require tinkering after they have been in operation for a short time, and this is another cause of increased litigation. It is the firm conviction of the writer that that state of things will continue until the task of legislation is taken out of the hands of irresponsible foreigners and until men conversant with the real state of the country are entrusted with it. The difficulties which formerly existed in the way of introducing the elective system in the selection of members for Legislative Councils have ceased to exist; nor are men capable of discharging the duties of members of Legislative Councils now rare in this country. Government should therefore now deal justly by the people by allowing them to legislate for themselves.

92. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th February, says that the appointment SANJIVANI,
Feb. 12th, 1887. of such an able man as Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar to the Bengal Council redeems in a great measure the reputation of that Council.

93. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 14th February, referring to ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 14th, 1887. the appointment of Mr. Croft and Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar as Members of the Bengal Council, says that His Honor, who will soon retire, would have done well to have left the selection of the new members to his successor.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

94. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 5th February, referring to the establish- BHARATBASI,
Feb. 5th, 1887. ment of a sugar-mill in Baroda, which has already become profitable, says that the misery of the country will be in a considerable measure removed if such mills are established in all Native States.

95. The *Bangabāsi*, of the 12th February, referring to the appoint- BANGABASI
Feb. 12th, 1887. ment of Colonel Marshal as a Minister of the Nizam, remarks that it is rumoured in certain quarters that the object of this appointment is simply to curb the power of the Prime Minister. The Colonel, in consultation with the Nizam,

is taking steps to accomplish that purpose. He is trying to do what the Mussulman Amer-i-Kabir could not do. Ill-luck awaits Hyderabad.

SOM PRAKASH,
Feb. 14th, 1887.

96. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 14th February, referring to the charge brought by the Dewan of the Cambay State against Mr. Wilson, says that the man who commits such a gross outrage ought to be sent clean across the sea. It is impossible to believe that the Dewan has falsely instituted a charge so shameful to his daughter, or that the Nawab is endeavouring to injure the Political Agent by means so shameful to the daughter of his Dewan. As the case is *sub judice* the writer is not at liberty to express any opinion on its merits; but when a native is killed or wounded by an Englishman, Anglo-Indian newspapers pronounce the latter honest and innocent, and the former wicked, even when the case is *sub judice*.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Feb. 10th, 1887.

97. A correspondent of the *Rungpore Dik Prakāsh*, of the 10th February, complains of a severe outbreak of cholera at Dinhata, a village in the district of Rungpore. The mortality is very heavy, about a hundred villagers having fallen victims to the disease. The violence of the disease has not yet abated.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PRATIKAR,
Feb. 4th, 1887.

98. The *Pratikār*, of the 4th February, referring to the meeting called by some people who are anxious to obtain the Lieutenant-Governor's favour for the purpose of presenting him with a parting address, remarks that it is not at all surprising that men like Ameer Ali and Adul Lutif should join this moment. It is only natural that the men who took up an attitude of hostility towards the National Congress simply with the view of pleasing His Honour should now be busy preparing an address for him. But it is not easy to make out what could have led the Maharajah of Cooch Behar and the Nawab of Moorshedabad to join such a movement. Sir Rivers Thompson has earned indelible infamy by his acts. His flatterers may take note that, as the reputation which he has himself earned is sure to live long in people's minds, no memorial of him is at all needed.

BHARATBASİ,
Feb. 6th, 1887.

99. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 5th February, referring to the proposal of the *Indian Mirror* regarding the raising of a rupee subscription from each family in Bengal on the occasion of the Jubilee, says that the raising of such a subscription may be attended with great oppression of the poor in the mofussil.

BURDWAN SANJIVANİ,
Feb. 8th, 1887.

100. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 8th February, referring to the Jubilee, says that on this auspicious occasion Government ought to do something to please the people of India. It ought to do something that will shew that it no longer distrusts the Indian people. In this view the proposals made in another native newspaper regarding the repeal of the Arms Act and the admission of natives into the ranks of the army are very judicious, and ought to commend themselves to Government.

BURDWAN SANJIVANİ

101. The same paper, referring to the Jubilee, remarks that, as the Burdwan College has done much good to the public and secured good results at the University examinations, the time has arrived for opening B.A. classes in it. Had the Maharajah been alive, the writer of the paper would have asked him to expand the College in this way. The two Managers of the Maharajah's estate have been asked to do this in the name of the estate on this memorable

occasion. If the present Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, who is known to be a friend of learning, helps the Managers in this matter, no difficulties need arise in the way of accomplishing this object.

102. The *Sahachar*, of the 9th February, says that it could have understood the niggardliness of the Board of Revenue in the matter of Jubilee expenditure in connection with the wards' estates if it

The Board of Revenue and the expenditure on the Jubilee in the Wards' estates.

had not been known to be in the habit of wasting money belonging to those estates. Its niggardliness in connection with the Jubilee is therefore very reprehensible, and means that Englishmen are far behind Indians in loyalty.

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 9th, 1887.

103. The same paper says that there can be no better memorial of the Jubilee than an industrial school. But non-official Anglo-Indians fear that the sale of English goods may be affected by the diffusion of technical education in this country, and they are therefore opposing the establishment of such a school. Indians should not, however, be frightened by their opposition.

Non-official Anglo-Indians and the establishment of a technical school.

SAHACHAR.

104. The same paper, referring to the statement of the Mussulmans of Kurachee that taxation is lower under British rule than under former Indian Governments, says that such gross flattery of Anglo-Indian officials cannot be approved or endorsed by gentlemanly people. Have the Mussulmans forgotten all self-respect, and do they expect that the officials will be induced by such flattery to gratify their desires?

The flattery of Anglo-Indian officials by the Mussulmans of Kurachee.

SAHACHAR.

105. The *Garib*, of the 9th February, says that the general public are not much concerned about the Civil Service. They never discuss that subject, nor does the idea of occupying the post of a District Judge or of a Magistrate ever occupy their minds. All the noise that is made about such matters proceeds from "Baboo agitators," who alone are jostling each other in order to give evidence before the Public Service Commission. To shut the door of the Civil Service entirely against natives will be for the good of the country. It is an erroneous notion that if natives fill high offices the country's wealth will not be drained away to other countries; for almost all the native civilians of the present time are social outcasts, who spend their money in England in every possible way, such as educating their children in that country, staying out their leave or furlough there, and so on. The national condition of Indians has now become comatose; and if there be the smallest chance of being awakened from it, that chance will be found in the oppression and injustice of the rulers, which will produce an effect similar to what is produced in the state of a drowsy delirious patient by blisters and stimulants. If natives are appointed as Judges and Magistrates, administrative oppression and injustice will be largely reduced, and, as a matter of course, the deep stupor in which Indians are now found will become deeper and deeper until they lose their national life altogether. The writer adds that the Bengal Branch of the Public Service Commission sat at Dacca the other day. The witnesses examined before it are stated to have been sent by certain public Associations as representatives of the general public. Not one witness, however, gave evidence like a genuine Hindu. God knows what is meant by these curious Associations and their representatives!

GARIB,
Feb. 9th, 1887.

106. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 9th February, says that the Imperial Institute, which the Prince of Wales is going to establish in commemoration of the Jubilee, will be a kind of museum. Even if the Institute is made a school, Indians will have little chance of benefiting by it. The people of England will reap all its benefits no matter what the benefits relate to—art or commerce.

The Imperial Institute.

HINDU RANJIKA,
Feb. 9th, 1887.

Indians need not therefore send money to England to assist in the establishment of this Institute especially when they intend having an Art School in their own country to commemorate the Jubilee.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Feb. 10th, 1867.

107. The *Surabhi and Pataká*, of the 10th February, observes that the excitement now prevailing all over this immense empire in connection with the Jubilee incontrovertibly proves that the Indian heart is full of

The Jubilee and the prayers of Indians.

unfeigned loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen of England ; but what does Her Majesty intend doing for her Indian subjects on this auspicious occasion in order to show that she loves them ? She can discharge her duty by her Indian subjects on this memorable occasion by granting them some of the rights which they have been so long anxious to obtain. Indians now labour under various disabilities. They cannot enter the commissioned ranks of the army : they cannot get themselves enlisted as volunteers : they cannot keep or use weapons without a license. One at least of these disabilities should be removed on this occasion, and the effect of such a removal of disabilities will be to increase Indian loyalty and strengthen British rule in India. But if nothing of this kind is done, great injustice will be done to the Indian people, and a shock will be received by British power in India. Let all India join in the prayer to the Queen-Empress for some high political privilege on this occasion, and let it not be said that Indians did not do their best to get some such privilege on the day of the Jubilee.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

108. The same paper, referring to the release of prisoners on the occasion of the Jubilee, requests Government not to forget the claims to mercy of the unfortunate Rajah of Pooree and of Rani Raikesori of Rajshahye.

Release of prisoners.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Feb. 10th, 1887.

109. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 10th February, says that subscriptions cannot be expected to be made to the Jubilee Fund, unless the public are

The Jubilee Memorial.

informed that technical schools will be established with their money as a permanent memorial of the Jubilee.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR.

110. The same paper asks whether, in the approaching Durbar, tickets will be distributed only to those who have the privilege of attending the

The Durbar tickets.

levee at Government House, and suggests that tickets should, on that occasion, be freely distributed.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Feb. 11th, 1887

111. The *Education Gazette*, of the 11th February, referring to the Jubilee, says that, on this auspicious occasion, a deep feeling of loyalty has been

The Jubilee.

awakened in every Indian mind. Everybody is praying to God for the welfare of Her Imperial Majesty. This outburst of loyalty among the people of India is perfectly genuine, and Her Majesty's Indian Empire will long rest unshaken on this firm foundation of genuine loyalty. Though the throne on which Her Majesty sits is at a great distance from India, she has another throne in this country planted in the hearts of her Indian subjects.

SAMAYA,
Feb. 11th, 1887.

112. The *Samaya*, of the 11th February, regrets that many shameless Hindus have joined the Committee appointed to do honour to Sir Rivers

The Thompson Memorial Committee.

Thompson.

BANGABASI,
Feb. 12th, 1887.

113. The *Bangabási*, of the 12th February, in an article headed the Queen's Jubilee, makes the following observations on India and Indians :—During

The Jubilee.

the reign of Her Majesty the sum total both of happiness and misery of her Indian subjects has greatly increased. The misery is entirely forgotten on this auspicious occasion, and Her Majesty is thanked by

the writer for the increase of happiness that has taken place. The writer wishes long life and happiness to Her Majesty, and prays that she may continue to increase the happiness of her own family and of her British subjects. She is also asked to issue orders to her Parliament, to her Ministers, and to her Indian officials to protect her Indian subjects against injustice and oppression as well as to protect their religious and temporal interests. India is the most loyal country in the world. To Her British subjects Victoria is only a queen; to her Indian subjects, she is a goddess. Indians look upon their sovereigns as gods; their loyalty is unfathomable, and their love for their sovereign is boundless.

114. The same paper, referring to the decline of cloth manufacture in Bengal, makes the following observations:—

BANGABASI.
Feb. 12th 1887.

Cloth manufactured in Bengal.

The quantity of cotton cloth yearly consumed in Bengal may be valued at ten crores of rupees. Out of this cloth of the value of eight crores and 33 lakhs is imported from England, and the remainder, representing one crore and 77 lakhs only, is manufactured in this country. For the cloth which is manufactured in this country, cotton yarn of the value of 87 lakhs of rupees is imported from England, and not a single cloth is woven in Bengal with home-made yarn. English competition has thus driven the Bengali cloth-maker almost completely out of the cloth market.

In the Central Provinces and Madras cloth is still manufactured with home-made yarn, and three-fourths of the requirements of those provinces are supplied by cloth so manufactured.

The inhabitants of Bombay are also manufacturing yarn in their own mills from cotton grown in this country. It will thus be seen that, as regards the manufacture of cloth, Bengal alone is in a most miserable condition.

In Chutia Nagpur and Orissa, where the consumption of cloth is comparatively small, and cotton yarn is imported from other countries, the cloths worn by the people are mostly the productions of native looms. As Dr. Hunter has said, within the territories ruled by the Government of Bengal, whatever dignity still attaches to the profession of the weaver belongs only to the weavers of Orissa. Thus it is only in Bengal Proper and Behar that cloth manufactured in England is chiefly valued. Native weavers in these provinces are deserting their ancestral callings and taking to ordinary labour, and the country is therefore placing greater and greater dependence upon Manchester for its supply of cloth. Could anything be more shameful than this? On a reference to the census of 1881 it is seen that there are a million weavers in Bengal Proper, and these one million weavers have been obliged to abandon their looms and support themselves by ordinary labour.

In this one million the number of adult persons of both sexes must exceed six lakhs. As both men and women among weavers work at the loom, it is clear that the services of at least six lakhs of weavers are available in Bengal Proper. As a lakh and fifty thousand weavers are known in the Central Provinces to work 90 thousand looms, Bengal, with a weaver population four times as large, may be fairly considered capable of working four times 90 thousand, or three lakhs and 60 thousand looms, and of manufacturing cloth of the value of four crores and 50 lakhs of rupees. And there is enough cotton in other parts of India for any amount of cloth manufactured in Bengal. But the fact is that it is not want of cotton or anything else that prevents the country of the Bengali Babu from producing all the cloth it wants. What prevents this is the Babu's want of the true characteristics of humanity

and of solidity of culture. The Babu is fond of mere talk, and is averse to do real work. The present miserable condition of Bengal will continue so long as the Babu, subduing his overwhelming passion for talk and noise, does not turn his attention to real substantial work. No amount of talking will improve or emancipate the country.

BANGABASI,
Feb. 12th, 1887.

115. The same paper has a cartoon ridiculing the distribution of titles on the occasion of the Jubilee. The Jubilee is called the *jujubilee*, which in Bengali means distribution of *jaju*, or the child's bug. The distribution is thought to have been of the most indiscriminate kind.

Jubilee titles.

GRAMVASI,
Feb. 12th, 1887.

116. The *Grambási*, of the 12th February, offers a hearty loyal salutation to Her Majesty the Empress on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Her reign, and prays to the merciful God that He may bless Mother Victoria, and also grant blessings to India. There is festivity in every town, in every village, and in every house. The faithful Indian heart is now full of the feeling of loyalty. The Indian's joy knows no bounds; his enthusiasm is overflowing. Who can compete with him now? Who can show such loyalty as he can? Who but he regards loyalty as a high moral obligation? Blessed is India who is so ardently passionate in her exhibition of love and gratitude to the mother like Victoria, and blessed is Mother Victoria that She has offered India this excellent opportunity of showing her loyalty.

The Jubilee.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 12th, 1887.

117. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th February, says that the arrangements which have been made for feasting Calcutta schoolboys on the occasion of the Jubilee are the very best that could be made! European boys and girls will eat a sumptuous feast at Belvedere, whilst native boys will eat a very scanty tiffin in the Zoological Gardens, where lions, tigers, bears, monkeys, and asses reside. People will find out this time who is beast and who is god.

The Jubilee.

SANJIVANI.

118. The same paper says that the inhabitants of Jayanagar, 24-Pergunnahs, wish that on the occasion of the Jubilee a railway line may be opened from Jayanagar to Magrahat; that a zillah school may be founded at Jayanagar; and that all bad tanks in the place may be re-excavated.

Jayanagar and the Jubilee.

SANJIVANI.

119. The same paper requests Government to release Baboo Lokenath Datta, a respectable zemindar of Sylhet, who was transported for life to the Andamans 16 years ago. Five other men, who were punished with him, were released when the Queen took the title of Empress of India. Lokenath is now fifty years old. Will the Viceroy be pleased to release him on this occasion?

Lokenath Datta and the Jubilee.

SANJIVANI.

120. The same paper proposes that on the occasion of the Jubilee the salaries of the lower ministerial officers in courts should be increased. The honest among those officers find their pay insufficient for their maintenance; whilst those that are dishonest have recourse to cheating and bribery, and thus bring disgrace both on themselves and on the Government.

The Court Amla and the Jubilee.

SANJIVANI.

121. The Kushtia correspondent of the same paper says that, instead of wasting money in jatras or theatrical performances, the

The Kushtia schoolhouse and the Jubilee.

schoolhouse at that place ought to be repaired on the occasion of the Jubilee.

122. The *Dainik*, of the 13th February, approves of the creation, on the occasion of the Jubilee, of a fund for the maintenance of the families of deceased clerks in merchant offices.

A fund for the assistance of deceased clerks of merchant offices.

DAINIK
Feb. 13th, 1887.

123. The same paper gives a Jubilee song, of which portions are translated below:—Join all ye in the Jubilee song. Raise your voice in praise

A Jubilee song.

of Indian administration. Sing, ye Sikhs, beside the Sutlej, forgetting your wars, sing the praises of her by whose favour you sleep day and night. Are you not happy, O Mahara ta lion! by signing the late treaty? Forget all your sufferings and sing her praises to-day. All ye Rajputs, wherever you may be, join in that song with the Resident. Sing, O Nizam, in wild ecstasy, forgetting all about the Berars—sing day and night, you who have got a British Minister in your palace. Sing you also in your Muchikhola abode, forgetting all about Oudh, sing the praises of her rule by whose favour you obtain food to eat. Sing you, too, in Moorshedabad, the praises of her by whose favour your life and property have been made secure and you obtain a pension. If there be still living any descendants of Timur, let them not think to-day of the past, let them only sing with joyful hearts. Why O Dhuleep! are you wandering in vain? Go to her, singing her praises, and do not blame her who has fed you so long. Weep no longer, O Theebaw! it is useless to lament the decree of fate. Do you also sing the praises of the administration to whose excellence you owe your escape from the gallows. Forget all your sorrows, O Surjamani! and sitting near the god Jagannath sing sweet songs praising the virtues of English rule. How is it that you, O Rajah of Pooree! are silent in the Andamans? In convict attire and with a smile on your pale face, go on singing loudly. Why do you sit silent, O hero! with your eyes turned towards Egypt? Make yourself merry, O Arabi! and sing the praises of the Indian administration. Nor should you remain silent, O Khedive! but sing the praises of her by whose favour you have not been blown off the cannon's mouth. Lay aside your arms, ye Burmese, and sing the praises of the Indian administration, with your eyes suffused with tears. And O ye dishonoured coolie women of Assam! do you forget the past and sing with hearts full of rapture. And O ye Bengalis! sing the praises of the administration, forgetting the Englishman's kick and the Englishman's abuse and the burden of taxation.

DAINIK.

124. The Tangail correspondent of the *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 13th February, says that the people of that place are unwilling to part with Mr. Badshah,

Mr. Badshah.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Feb. 13th, 1887.

and wish him a long life.

125. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 14th February, says that the members of the Royal family in England and English officials will produce mischief

The officials and the Jubilee.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 14th, 1887.

by taking part in the organization of the Jubilee festivities. The English public are expressing open dissatisfaction at the Prince of Wales taking the lead in the organization of those festivities in England, and the Indian people have grown similarly uneasy because Anglo-Indian officials are taking so prominent a part in those festivities in this country. The officials are collecting subscriptions not only from the people and from municipalities, but also from wards' estates under

the management of Government. It was the practice of the Jewish kings to liberate slaves and restore conquered countries to their old owners on the occasion of their Jubilee. If the Jubilee of the Queen is to be celebrated in the style of the Jubilee of the Jewish kings, the Queen and her Indian officials should free Indians from the present rigorous system of Indian administration and restore Theebaw and all deposed Indian princes to their respective dominions. The Jubilee will possess no meaning if it is not celebrated after the fashion of the Jubilee of the Jewish kings. If the people had this year found all oppressions put an end to and scarcity of food removed and all war terminated and themselves rendered perfectly happy, they would have found in the Jubilee a meaning and a reason; but, instead of this, they are witnessing greater disorders in the British Empire this year than they ever did before. They are finding India threatened by Russia on one side and troubled by Burmah on another. The financial difficulties of Government are such that it can hardly make the two ends meet. It cannot be said that thoughts such as these do not find a place in the minds of the Indian public; and the reason why they have still heartily joined the Jubilee movement is because they feel the English Government to be far too powerful for them to cope with it, and believe that the favour of Government may be secured by making a display of their loyalty. But it is not at the same time true that all Hindus have joined the movement from interested motives; and it will be wrong to oppress or put pressure upon those who are showing loyalty in a disinterested spirit. The *Pioneer* and the *Indian Daily News* have admitted that pressure is being put upon the people in the matter of the collection of subscriptions. For those subscriptions are being collected in a way which may have the effect of compelling many private gentlemen to incur debt and many municipalities to increase taxes. The authorities are also committing a much greater offence by taking money from minors' estates. When the Duke of Edinburgh came to India, Indians showed enthusiastic loyalty; but the rigour of the administration was increased shortly after. Enthusiastic loyalty was also shown by natives on the occasion of the Indian visit of the Prince of Wales; but that outburst of loyalty was followed by increased taxation. The loyal demonstrations of Indians on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress by the Queen were followed by the application of those proceeds of the license-tax which had been expressly reserved for famine relief to the purposes of the Afghan War, by the gagging of the native press, and by the passing of the Arms Act. But those festivities were as nothing compared with this Jubilee, and if the demonstration of Indian loyalty on the occasion of the Jubilee is followed by such results as have been mentioned above, namely, private indebtedness, increase of municipal taxation, and the like, Indians will feel deeply wounded in their hearts, as the *Pioneer* too has said.

SOM PRAKASH,
Feb. 14th, 1887

126. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 14th February, says that all Indians,

The Jubilee and the release of prisoners and the abolition of the income-tax.

whether rich or poor, are busy in making arrangements for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Queen's reign.

Everybody is full of joy. The writer is exceedingly glad that Government will release 16,000 prisoners on this occasion. This act will be in harmony with the practice of Hindu kings on such joyful occasions. The writer prays that the Rajah of Pooree, whose fate is exceptionally hard, may be released. The pleasure of the festivities will be shortlived. Government should therefore earn the lasting gratitude of poor Indians by abolishing

the income-tax which presses so hard upon them. And Government may make up the loss which it will sustain by the abolition of this tax by increasing the duties on those English goods which are charged with light duties.

SOM PRABHAKAR,
Feb. 14th, 1887.

127. The same paper cannot approve of the recommendation of the *Times of India* that the money belonging to the Ripon Memorial Fund should be given in aid of the proposed Bombay Technical Institute. The writer cannot consent to an act which will have the effect of leaving the memory of a good ruler like Lord Ripon unhonoured.

The Ripon Memorial Fund and the proposed Bombay Technical Institute.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Feb. 14th, 1887.

128. The *Samvād Prabhakār*, of the 14th February, referring to the proposal to make India contribute towards the foundation of the Imperial Institute in England, says that the people of this country are thinking of removing a national want by establishing technical schools and of raising money for that purpose. Should any part of the sum which may be raised by subscription for this purpose go to the Imperial Institute, the cause of technical education in this country may suffer. The Indian public are ready, however, to contribute towards the establishment of the Institute on the condition that they will receive pecuniary help from the English public in establishing their own technical schools.

The Imperial Institute.

URIYA PAPERS.

129. In reviewing the operations of the British soldiers in Upper Burmah, the *Utkal Dīpikā*, of the 5th February, suggests that, if a native prince is placed at the head of the Government in Burmah in commemoration of the Queen-Empress's Jubilee, all internal disorders in that country will cease.

UTKAL DĪPIKA
Feb. 5th, 1887

130. The same paper informs the public that through the carelessness of Babu Mahananda Gupta, a Deputy Magistrate of Cuttack, who was put in charge of the electioneering operations in Ward No. I of the Cuttack Municipality, the elections in that Ward have been a failure. The paper therefore requests the authorities to hold another election.

Municipal election in Cuttack.

UTKAL DĪPIKA.

131. The same paper observes that the Uriyas are of opinion that the Jubilee is a fitting occasion for releasing the transported Raja of Puri and for abandoning the policy of interference in the management of the Puri temple.

The late Raja of Puri and the Jubilee.

UTKAL DĪPIKA.

132. The *Nabasambād*, of the 6th February, has a few strong paragraphs, containing cutting remarks on His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and abusing those who have made up their mind to present him with memorials and addresses. In its opinion the Lieutenant-Governor has done nothing to deserve praise. On the contrary his acts and policy have aggrieved and afflicted many. Reference is then made to the reduction of scholarships in the Campbell Medical School of Calcutta, and the measure is condemned.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

NABASAMBAD,
Feb. 6th, 1887.

133. The *Sanskāraka*, of the 10th February, has the following paragraph anent the Bengal Branch of the Public Service Commission:—

The Public Service Commission.

SANSKARAKA,
Feb. 10th, 1887.

"The Bengal Branch of the Public Service Commission has gone to Dacca to take evidence. We hope it will also come to Cuttack for the same purpose. Orissa has special wants and difficulties, requiring separate and special treatment."

SANSKARAKA.
Feb. 10th, 1887.

134. The same paper devotes much space to a careful description of the various means and measures that are being adopted in different parts of India in connection with the impending Jubilee festival. Its contemporaries of Balasore and Cuttack do the same thing.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 19th February 1887.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,
Bengali Translator.